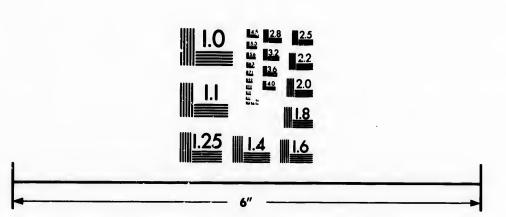


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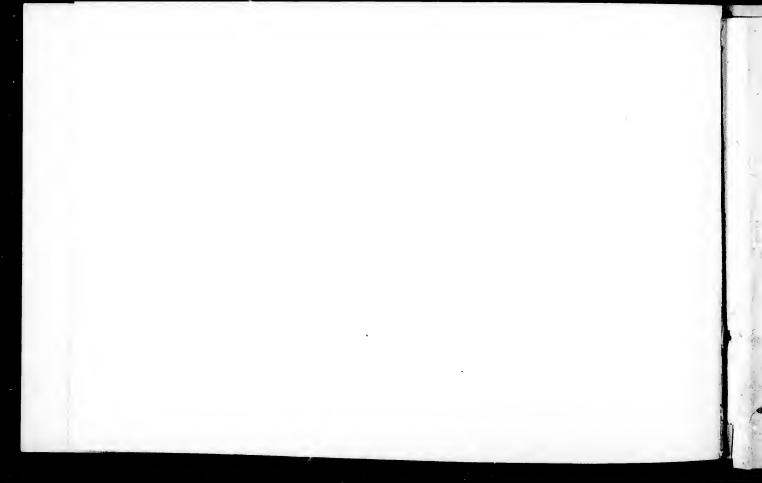
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SOUVENIR Toronto Contingent of Volunteers

FOR SERVICE IN ANGLO-BOER WAR.

PRINTED BY THE TORONTO PRINTING CO., . 1899

K 5272





GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.







LIEUT.-COLONEL OTTER,
Commanding Canadian Contingent in South Africa.





A nation spake to a nation, A queen sent word to a throne, Daughter am I in my mother's house, But mistress in my own.



BEAUTIFUL October day, (Wednesday 25th), will long be remembered in the annals of Toronto; for then it was that we sent our brave boys to far-away Africa to fight the battles of the Empire. At noon the streets, always busy, began to be crowded, and by two o'clock the entire line of march from the Armories to the Union Station was one seething mass of humanity. Presently the ceremonies in the Armories will be at an end, orations made, gifts and

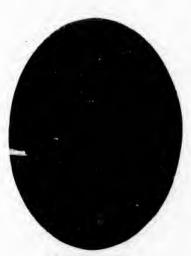
purses presented, farewells spoken, and eivic will give place to military officialism. Now out into the yellow sunlight march the troops; as splendid a set of men as can be gathered together in any country.

Two thousand five hundred school boys, very solemn under the new weight of





CAPT. BARKER.



CAPT. ARCHIE McDONALD.





LIEUT, R. H. M. TEMPLE.

responsibility, start off up University Avenue as the advance guard. Soon the waiting multitudes catch a glimpse of mounted officers breaking way in advance for the coming soldiers. Regiment after regiment march past. Up University, along Elm, through Gerrard, down Jarvis, marching soldiers and cheering

people everywhere. Then comes "The man on horse-back," Colonel Otter, beloved and honored by his soldiers and by his fellow citizens. A modest, sober man not given to much talk, one can see that this tremendous enthusiasm and the heartfelt blessings

from a hundred thousand loyal hearts move him deeply.

Close behind their leader the brave boys of the African Contingent are marching. Strong, manly young fellows with the daring spirit of adventure evident in their very motions. A little red eyed too, some of them, which is not to their discredit,



CAPT W. FORRESTER, R.C.D.





MAJOR SEPTIMUS DENISON.



LIEUT. W. R. MARSHALL, 13th Hamilton.





CAPT. R. JAS. MASON.

for going to war is not all glory, and mothers, wives and loved ones find it hard to say good-bye. Without doubt to-night in many a Toronto home there will be sleepless vigils kept as the long weary separation begins.

But just now we are on King Street, and we must not think

too much about the tears and good-byes and loving hearts separated forever. We are giving our African Contingent a real Canadian God-speed, and while private good-byes must be said, just now it is the Queen City herself that wishes to speak.

A hundred thousand people in the streets; all doors and windows filled; men and boys crowding the roofs and every inch of standing space from Jarvis to the Union Station packed with humanity. Such cheering! And cheer that sounds a new strange note, for the hearts of Canadians are beating to larger and nobler



LIEUT. C. STUART WILKIE.



NURSES.



MISS FORBES, Liverpool, N.S.



MISS POPE, Ottawa.



NURSES.



MISS AFFLECK, Kingston.



MISS E. RUSSELL, Hamilton.





STANLEY M. BROWN, Cor. " Mail and Empire."



H. COGGINS, 31st Grey.



MURRAY HENDRIE 31st Hamilton.





W. M. McNISH, 48th Highlanders.

thoughts in these great days. Cheer upon cheer, blare of trumpet and roll of drum, the wild skirling of the pipes, flash of color and glint of sunlight upon polished arms; tramp, tramp amidst the roar of the multitudes, and in a moment the soldier boys have passed; the multitudes have melted away, and the streets

are filled once more with reminders of our peaceful life.

These war-like scenes are not new in the history of Toronto. On the 26th of April, 1813, the city, then little more than a village in the forest, was attacked from

land and water by American forces under General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey. Fourteen armed vessels and 16,000 troops against which a pitiful little garrison of 600 regulars and militia fought with utmost bravery. For six days foreign soldiers marched about the streets, and a foreign flag floated above the



C. E. JACKSON, Q. O. R.





D. McPHERSON, 48th Highlanders.



R. W. HOSKINS, Q. O. R.



W. H. HOLMES, Stanley Barracks.





A. B. MARTIN.

citadel. In 1837 once more the alarm of battle stirred our citizens; the thrilling events of the famous uprising of that year are still fresh in the memory of some among our aged citizens. Again, a generation later, two regiments marched away from the city to assist in repelling the Fenian invaders, while in the stern

days of 1885 once more our brave boys took arms and started away to the prairies of the North-West to do battle for their country. But never in all its history has the City of Toronto witnessed a demonstration se remarkable in its enthusiasm, and

so pregnant with fateful and far-reaching significance as that of the October day when the boys in khaki marched away to lay down their lives if need be on the red plains of Africa for the sake of that vast Empire in whose perpetutity and well being Canadians believe they must find their highest national destiny.



W. COGGINS, R. C. D.





H. W. DIXON, Q. O. R.



DR. OSBORNE, 13th Hamilton.



H, YOUNG, Q.O.R.





A. H. FREEMANTLE, R. G.

This is no paper war. The people believe that it means much to the Empire, and for that reason they are ready to bear the burdens that war always inflicts. Employers encourage their workmen to enlist, and make liberal provision for those who do so. Communities give grants of money, private citizens create funds for insurance and comforts, and thus it comes to pass once more that,

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

It would be easy to duplicate the Contingent many times over, so ready are Canadian men to bear arms for the advance-

ment of British interest and British honor. Nor are the mothers of the land unwilling to sacrifice and suffer in the same high cause. Here is a typical letter which one of the contingent carried with him when he sailed from Quebec. The sons of such mothers must make good soldiers and good men:—



G. F. MARTIN, R G.





W. N. VANCERWATER, Q. O. R.



F. H. DUNHAM.



W. H. HEWITT, Q. O. R.





J. L. LENG, R. G.

My Dear Son,—I was never more surprised than when I received your letter informing me of your intention to be a soldier and go to the battle field at once. No matter, dear boy, how this affects me, I will not be guilty of making you feel sad or taking the courage out of your heart at this moment, the courage you need so much to keep you manly and brave. You are only following in the footsteps of your forefathers—they were all British to the core. Your great-grandfather, both your grandfathers and your father, all were true to their king and country.

Now, dear boy, you have been well brought up ————; but I will say, be a good and obedient soldier, and respect your commanding officers, no matter who they are. We all here will pray for you, and may our dear Lord keep you and bring you back safe to us. Good-bye, and may God bless and protect you from danger, with love,

Your very affectionate MOTHER.

The departure from our shores of a thousand men bound to a distant part of the Empire for the purpose of fighting its battles marks the end of one chapter and the beginning of a new chapter in the history of our country. Amidst the prayers and plaudits of the people our soldiers sailed away carrying to the



T. PERRY, R. G.





F. HAMILTON, Correspondent of the "Globe."



A. McCALL.



N. J. JONES, 31st Gray.





J. R. VICKERS, R. G.

Imperial battle field a pledge of Canadian permanency, loyalty and adherence to her British connection.

For long years the Canadian people were practically in doubt as to their political future. Three alternatives presented themselves. We might become independent, we might join the United

States, or we might continue our connection with the British Empire. Of one fact everybody was convinced, that we could not long remain as we were. As soon as Canada should develop into a great nation her relations to the Empire must change.

The child grown up must go out into the world to do his part. He cannot forever depend upon the parental protection and at the same time develop his own manhood. But there was great uncertainty as to the future, and this uncertainty rose from causes both within and without the Dominion.



J. M. WILSON, R. G.





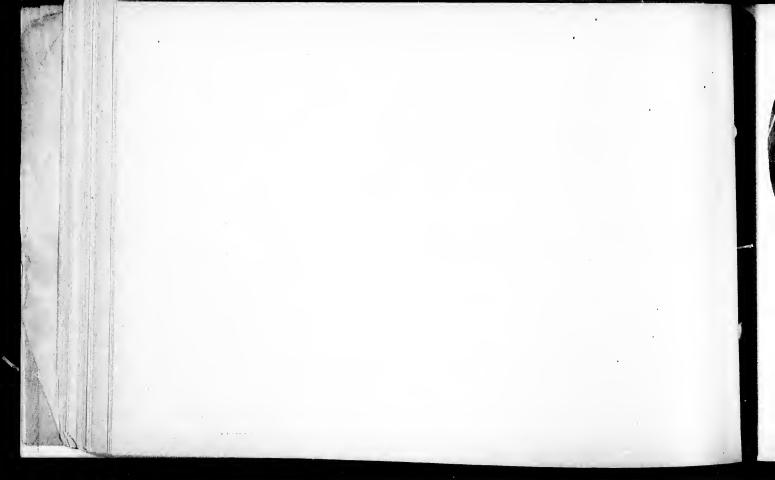
J. H. DUTTON, 13th Hamilton.



GEO. M. DNUTH, 48th Highlanders.



F. WALLACE.





A. H. DANGERFIELD, R. G.

The existence in Canada of two distinct races, side by side, with distinct tradition, language, religion, created at once a problem. Were these two peoples to be permanently and successfully united? If so, what was to be the type of the new nation and the new citizen resulting from this union? How were our

laws and customs to be modified to meet the delicate demands of the situation? Confederation was purely an experiment, but one which even its most ardent opponents must admit has been fairly successful. While it has not solved all our problems,

nor brought to us all the blessings it promised, there is no doubt that the confederation of British territory on this continent into one vast dominion was in many respects the most important step politically the country has ever taken.

If uncertainty as to our political future could be traced to



F. CUTHBERT, R. G.





F BLAIN. 48th Highlanders.



W. H. AMES.



A. YOUNG, R. C. D.





W. B. BUTLER, R. G.

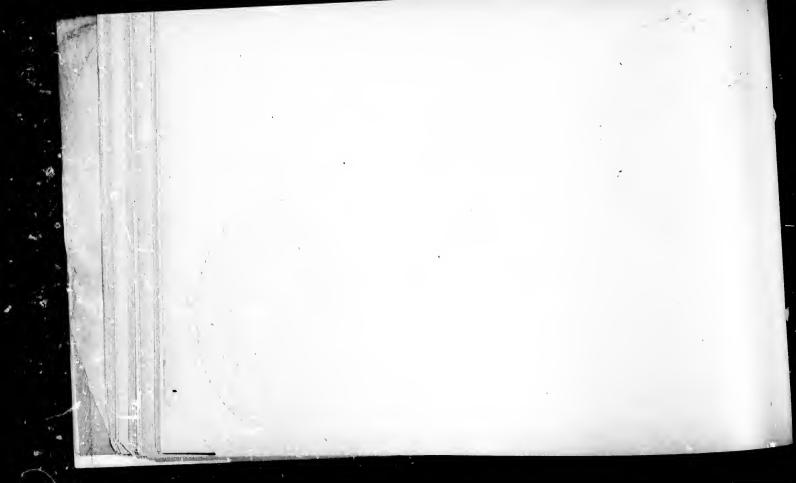
internal causes, much more was this the case when we come to consider the external causes. We were strung along for 4,000 miles beside the mightiest Republic in the world. Great in territory, great in commercial genius, aggressive, progressive, the American nation overshadowed the Dominion. Our population

was stripped away from us by the resistless gravitation of sheer size. A million of our countrymen and their children found homes under the Stars and Stripes. It was impossible to avoid this. Men do not leave their homes because they hate their homes,

but for other and nobler reasons, and our young men were drawn to the great American centres because they found enlarged opportunity. Fascinated by the play of great forces, it was inevitable that they should remain. Our proximity to the United States, and the exigencies of social and commercial intercourse made



F. W. WEIR, Q. O. R.





H. J. MIDDLETON, R. G.



C. W. ALLEN, Q. O. R.



F. D. LOREST, 48th Highlanders.





F. F. ANDERSON, Q. O. R.

our future political relations to that country highly problematical.

It can be said without prejudice, that so far as the United States is concerned, Canada has made her choice. It has come to be the settled conviction of the Canadian people regardless of race, creed or politics, that Canada expects nothing in a com-

mercial way from the United States. It may be quite true that the creation of this opinion was unintentional on the part of the American authorities, but the opinion has been created and will not probably change for a long time.

While national independence has always had a fascination for young Canadians, the manifold difficulties attending that course have been recognized, and there has been no definite movement strong enough to make a general impression in that direction. Thus it came to pass, that by the slow processes of history two



W. J. ROOKE, Q. O. R





SERGT. LABONDE, R. C. D.



W. F. MARRION, R. G.



C. W. HOPE SON, 48th Highlanders.





J, KENNEDY, Q. O. R.

alternatives were gradually removed from the possibilities of our future.

Within the last three years a great change has come over the public opinion of the Dominion. Our national aspirations have settled into permanent, adequate and definite lines. For the first

time in their history Canadians know who they are and in what direction their national history is tending. The revival of interest in Canada on the part of the British public which followed the appearance of our Premier and other representatives at the

Jubilee; the Preferential Tariff which has so greatly stimulated incrimperial trade; the revival of industry throughout the Dominion; the increase of population by immigration, and the great influx of capital for the development of enormous natural resources; all these have caused, or have accompanied the great



C. TOMLINSON. Q. O. R.





H. BURGER, 38th Dufferin Rifles.



J. C. WHITEHEAD. 48th Highlanders.



GEO. IRONSIDE.

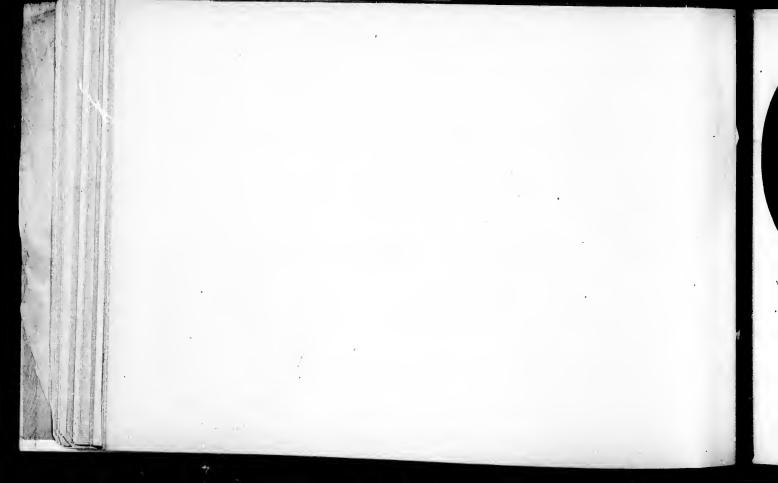


H. BURGER, 38th Dufferin Rifles.



J. C. WHITEHEAD. 48th Highlanders.







W, J. MORLEY, 48th Highlanders.

awakening of imperialistic sentiment among the Canadian people, and there is no doubt that to-day our country as a whole has accepted this as its political destiny. We are to remain a part of the British Empire not as a mere colony, but as an equal and responsible co-partner in the great Imperial family, and as a

pledge of this conviction we have made our first contribution to the defence of the great Empire of which we form a part. The effects of this new imperialism will be far-reaching. Indeed no man can predict what it may mean in the future to Canada.

to the Empire, and to the world.

In Canadian life and thought, politics and commerce, it will mean enlargement and enrichment.

While it is suggested that business knows no sentiment or friendship, there is little doubt that the new interest in Canada



J. L. HORNBROOK, 48th Highlanders.





W. C. WARREN, 13th Hamilton.



J A. SMITH, 48th Highlanders.



M. STEWART, Q. O. R.





G. F. MARTIN, R. G.

aroused throughout Great Britain will make for expansion of trade between the two countries. Under the energetic leadership of the Canadian Government great progress has already been made in this direction. Canadian producers are studying the requirements of the British market. The English public in turn

is gradually awakening to the fact that a good deal of what it needs can be supplied as well, if not better, by Canada than by any other nation. Canadian cheese, Canadian fruit, Canadian pork and beef. Canadian wheat, are rapidly making a

name and a place for themselves in the great markets of the world.

The possibilities before Canada in this regard are simply without limit. In our North-West we have wheat fields which could feed the whole Empire. These are rapidly filling up with



H. J. CASSELS, 13th Hamilton.



G. F. MARTIN, R. G.

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W. F. THOMSON.



J. BALDWIN, 48th Ht hlanders.



R. PRINGLE.





J. DRAGER. Q. O. R.

a population intelligent, energetic, and resourceful. Winnipeg in one generation has changed from a frontier fort to a great metropolis. Education and religion have kept pace with material advancement, and the whole country east and west is thrilling with new life.

The vast impulse given to mining has also had its effect. Foreign capital is turning this way, and not only throughout the Empire but throughout the world, investors are beginning to appreciate Canada as a profitable and safe field in which to place their money.

It will be a great day when Canadian politics feels the full force of the Imperial idea. To the most casual observer it must be clear that the new-world politics cannot compare in dignity, sobriety and progressiveness, with the politics of Great Britain.



G. A. NOBLE





E, H. REDWAY, Q. O. R.



R. W. F. BRETTINGHAM, 12th York Rangers.



E. C. DAY, G. G. B. G.



E. H. REDWAY, Q. O. R.



R. W. F. BRETTINGHAM, 12th York Rangers.







F. W. INGLESTON, Q. O. R.

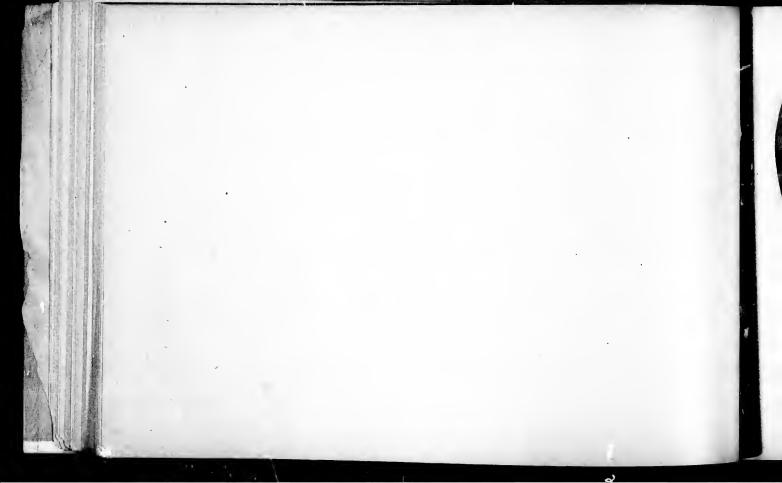
Why this should be is a question not easy to answer. Of course, we have to remember that British politics have not always been marked by the purity and high character of the present. These are the results of a long and troublous evolutions, and nobody doubts that in the future both Canadian and American political

life will tend to improve. Meanwhile it ought to be the great ambition of every true Canadian to lift our politics from the stifling and meagre atmosphere of a narrow parochialism into a large and generous imperialism. Henceforth Canadian electors

cannot confine their attention to the petty details and undignified squabblings of purely local affairs. They must aquaint themselves with the vast world movements which affect the Empire in the east and in the south, in Australia and Africa and the islands of the sea. They must be able to intelligently discuss foreign policies,



A. BEATTIE, Q. O. R.





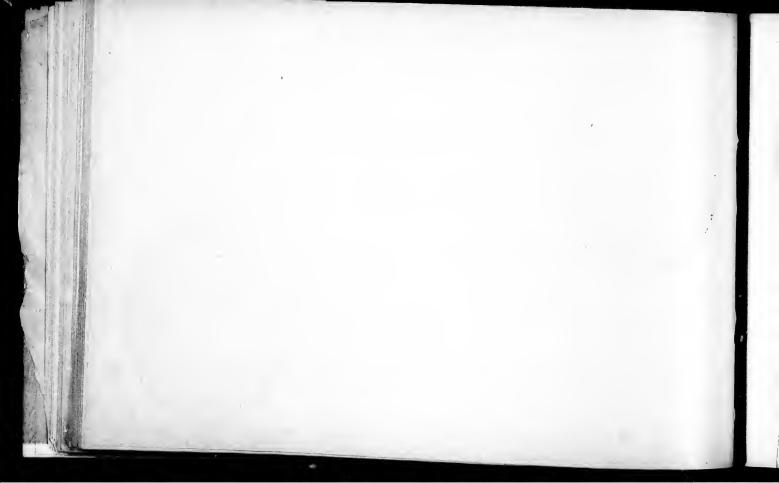
W. D. BL!GHT. Q. O. R.



G. M. SMITH.



N. W. WILSON, Q. O. R.





J. A. WILSON, R. G.

to forecast and weigh the effects upon the Empire of trade movements in other countries; in a word their horizon, mentally, must expand to the full limits of that magnificent realm upon which the sun never sets.

If the new Imperialism means so much for Canada what

must it mean for the Empire at large? History incarnates the story of some mighty empires, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, these all have fallen. Grown rich and powerful they lapsed into frivolity and luxury and died at the core. One after

the other they were swept away under the cruel stern advance of more vigorous and less cultured races. Shall the British Empire follow in the pathway of all others? Inevitably so unless we can avoid the evils and degeneracy which



G. D. ELLIS, Q. O. R.





W. HODGINS, G. G. B. C.



. F. H. BANTON, 48th Highlanders.



W LOVE, 37th Haldimand.



R. W. KIDNER, Q. O. R.

God of our fathers, known of old
Lord of our far-flung battle-line
Beneath Whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies,

The captains and the kings depart;

Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,

An humble and a contrite heart,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget, lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away, .

On dune and headland sinks the fire,
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!

Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!



A. W. SHERRITT.





JOSEPH JORDAN, Q. O. R.



E. F. KELLY, 31st Haldimand,



L. N. WARD, Q. O. R.

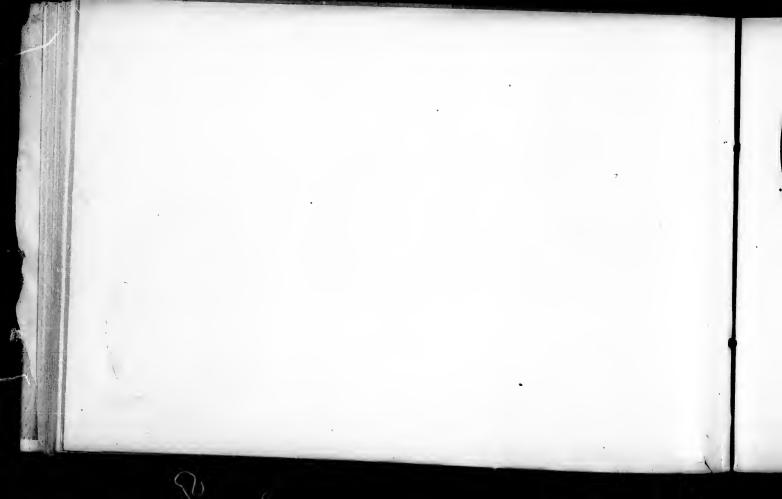
If, drunk with sight of power, be loose
Wild Tongues that have not Thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law.
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In recking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!—Amen.

If throughout the British Empire there can be established a sense of solidarity, political, commercial, intellectual, and moral it will form a bulwark against the insidious advance of corruption and luxury. England may conquer a community, but immediately she establishes social, intellectual and political Liberty.



F. M. CALVERT, R. G.





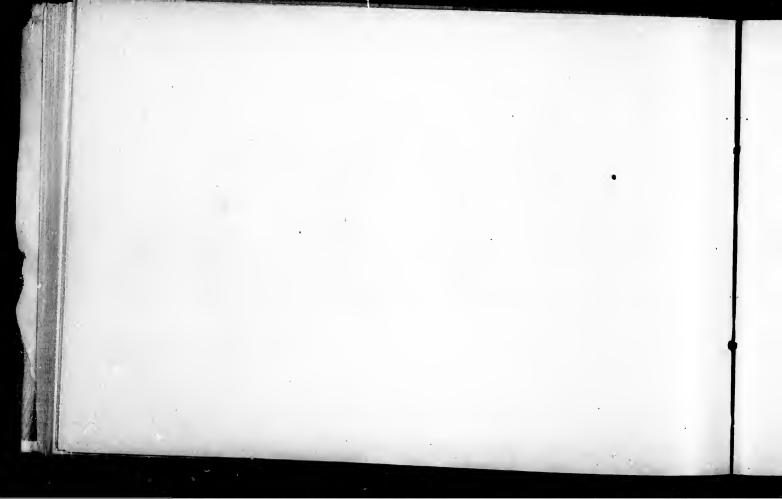
W. L. McGIVERN. 13th Hamilton.



B. LEBARR.



I. DOLARIE, R. C.

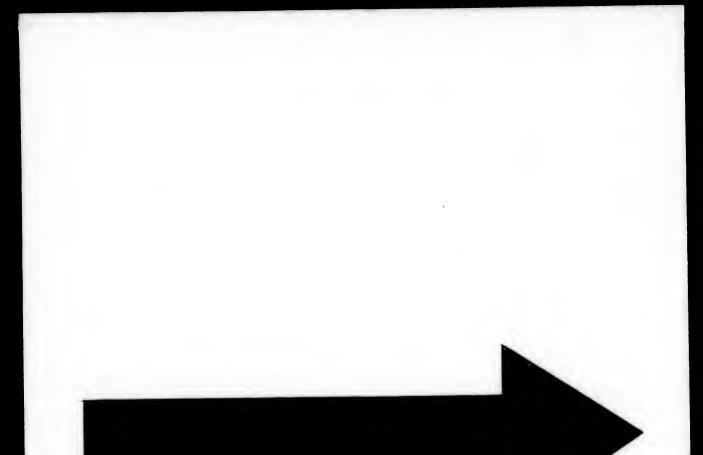




R. M. YOUNG, Q. O. R.



C. C. SEYMOUR, R. G.



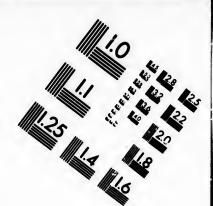
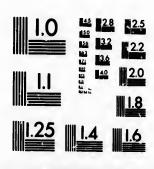


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B. M. B.RD. Q. O. R.



PRIVATE A. DOBSON.



G. C. M. SIMPSON, 12th York Rangers.

